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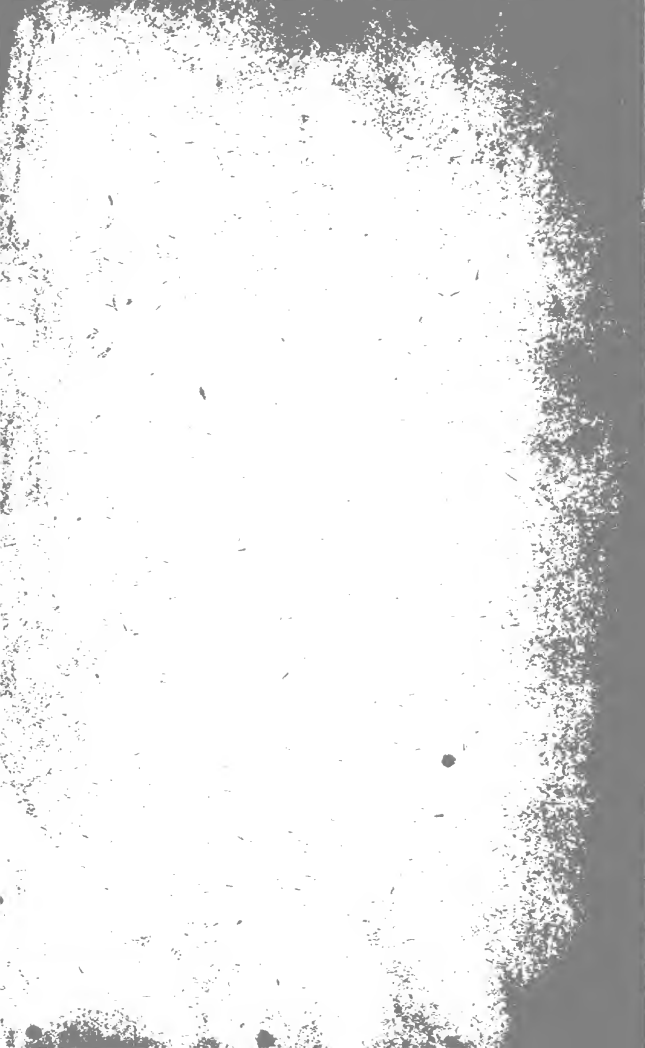
Collection of Puritan Literature.

Division RL

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Querela Cantabrigiensis :

O R,
A R E M O N S T R A N C E
By way of *A P O L O G I E*,
For the banished Members of the
late flourishing U N I V E R S I T Y
O F
C A M B R I D G E.

John Barwick
By some of the said Sufferers.

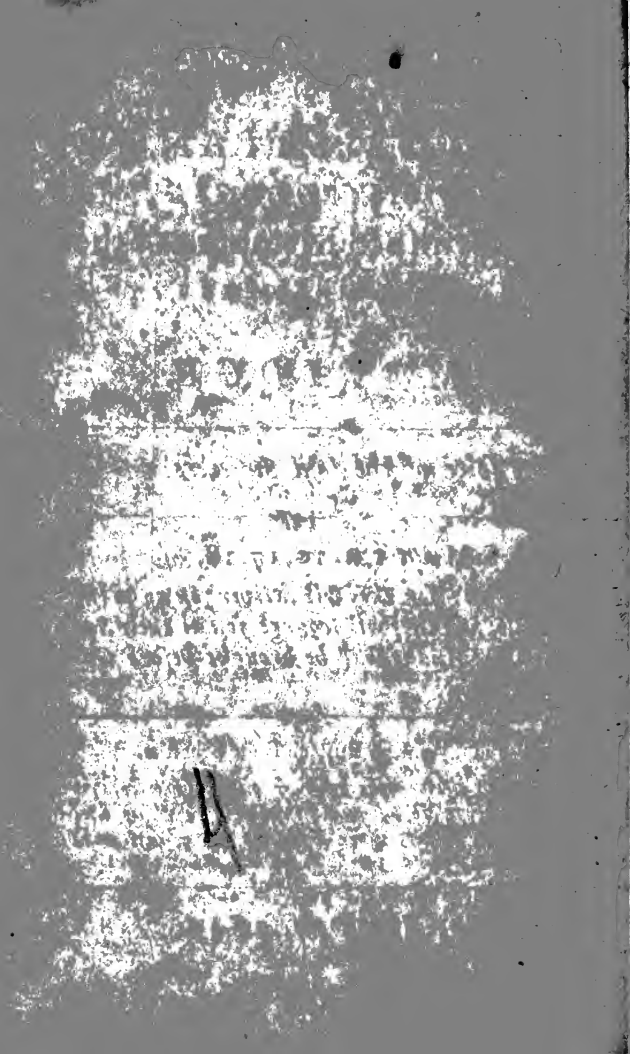
S. M A T T H. I O. 17, 18.

*Beware of men: for they will deliver you up to the
Councils, and they will scourge you in their Sy-
nagogues. And ye shall be brought before Go-
vernours, &c.*

Basil. Magn. Epist. 79. Eustach. Episc. Sebastia.

Καὶ ἡμῖν τοίνυν τρίτον τῶτο ἔτι τῆ σωτῆς ζηλωτῶν ἐγένετο τὸ περιήρητὸν καύχημα, λέγοντῶ· ἐγνώμεν ὡσεὶ ἀνδρωσῶ ἐκ αἰώνων, καὶ ἐκ ἔχων ἐν τῷ σώματι αὐτῶ ἐλεγχμῆς.

Oxonie, Anno Dom. 1646.





AN
ADVERTISEMENT
To every indifferent Reader.

Christian Brethren, and Fellow-Subjects,

IT is a memorable saying of an ancient Hea-then Moralist, *Curae leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent*: And the like may be said concerning sorrowes; when they come once to overcharge the heart, they stupifie it, and obstruct those passages, by which it should ease it selfe of them. This hath been our particular case: Our being deprived of our lyvelyhoods (for how small a trifle this ensuing Remonstrance will manifest) hath filled our hearts with sorrow: But when we considered, not onely the hand from whence this oppression cometh, (even that which pretendeth to the infallible weild of the Sword of Justice) but withall that through our sides such a fatall stroke is given to one of the most famous Vniversities of Christendome: this sad prospect did so far surcharge us with griefe, that it cast us for a long time into a fit of Musing, till at last (the fire being kindled) we spake with our tongue.

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And now that the string of our tongue is untied, our earnest desire is, that none of these its sorrowfull expressions may be mis-interpreted by any. And to that end we have prefixed this advertisement, to prevent three mistakes, which are all we can possibly imagine the malice of our greatest enemies can any way phancie against this our Remonstrance.

I. The first is, That perhaps it may be groundlesse, because we have not therein set downe the expresse words, either of those Protections by which we might securely have expected an Indempnity, or of those Orders by which we suffered.

To which we answer, That the reason hereof was partly to avoid tediousnesse, and therefore we gave onely some short hints in the margent. And partly because (being dispersed) we could not possibly have the true Copies of all of them by us. And to publish any thing that was but supposititious, could not consist with our constant endeavour still to maintaine the truth, notwithstanding whatsoever difficulties to the contrary. But yet (to prevent all mistakes as neere as we can) we have here inserted the true Copies of such as we had by us: whereby the indifferent Reader will not onely guesse at the rest, but also easily imagine what rigour and malice there was used in the execution of them, which we assure him are as much (or more) then he can possibly phancie. For they being to deale with an University, which then had a reverend esteeme over the whole Kingdome

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come, must counterfeit Jacobs voice as much as possibly he could in their Orders, though their hands were farre rougher then Elaus in the execution of them. And accordingly (though now it is too apparent it was but onely in mockery) we had sent us these two following Protections.

Die Sabbati 4. Mar. 1642.

THE Earle of Holland, Chancellour of the University of Cambridge, having this day represented in the House the present condition of the said University; The Lords in Parliament apprehending that through the publique distractions, and by reason of great multitudes of Soldiers resorting from severall places to the Towne of Cambridge, some disturbance might happen to the quiet and studyes of the Scholars: For preventing therefore of any such mischief, have thought fit to declare the esteeme and care they have of that ancient and noble Seminary of Learning; And have accordingly Ordered, That no person or persons whatsoever, shall presume to offer any outrage or violence either by themselves or others unto any the Colledges, Chapels, Libraries, Schooles, or other buildings belonging to the said University, or to any the Scholars or publique Ministers thereof: Nor plunder, purloyne, deface, spoile, or take away any the Books, goods, chattels, or household-stuffe of or belonging to the said University, or any Colledge here, or to any Scholar or publique Minister thereof, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, as they will answer the contrary to this House at their utmost perils. And that *Divine Service* may be quietly performed and executed throughout all the said University according to the settlement of the Church of *England*, without any trouble, let, or disturbance, untill the pleasure of the Parliament be further signified. Provided nevertheless that this

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Protection shall not extend to stop any due course of Law, or proceeding of Parliament, that may or might have had its course if this Protection had not been granted. And herein ready obedience is to be given by all such whom this doth or may concerne, as they will answer the contrary at their perils.

Jo. Browne Cleric. Parliamentorum.

THese are to will, require, and command you, and every of you, to forbear (under any pretence whatsoever) to prejudice or offer any damage to the University of Cambridge or to any the Schooles, Colledges, Halls, Libraries, Chappels, or other places belonging to the said University, by plundering the same or any part thereof in any kind whatsoever. Hereof faile not as you will answer the contrary at your perils. Given under my hand and scale the 7. day of March, 1642.

Essex.

To all Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Captaines, and all other Officers and Souldiers of the Army under my command.

These indeed were our Protections, but they were blasted in the bud by this following Warrant.

THese are to authorize you to enter into the houses of all Papists, Malignants, and other persons whatsoever, that have or shall refuse to appeare at Musters, or to contribute according to the Propositions of both Houses of Parliament, or refuse to enter into the Association: And to seize upon all such Horses, Armes, and Ammunition, as shall be found in their custodies, and to apprehend their said persons, and them to be brought before me, or any one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County: and in case of Resistance, to force the same. Commanding all Mayors, Sheriffs

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iffes, Captaines, Trained-Bands, and other inferiour Officers whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting to Colonel Coke herein. Dated Feb. 23. 1642.

Gray of Warwick.

To Col: Coke, Lieutenant-Col: Brylton, or any other of his Officers.

This Warrant was issued out the more suddenly, and prosecuted the more violently, in regard that our Protections were then in procuring: But the rigorous prosecution of this, made those to be of little or no use, more then the name, unlesse it was to shut the Stable doore after the Steed was stolne. For under pretence of Papists, Malignants, &c. there was scarce a Scholar in all the University which escaped examination: And lest our Colledge-Chappels, Libraries, or Treasuries, or even the privatest Cabinet therein, or in any of our Chambers or Studies, should (perchance) have been converted into Stables for Horses, or Magazines for Armes and Ammunition, they searched them all so strictly, and plundered them all so thoroughly, that nothing which they liked escaped their fingers, our ancient Coynes not excepted.

When we had seen their unparallel'd rigour herein, and how we were sleighted when we made our just complaints against it, we did not much regard whether they had any Commission or not for whatsoever they did to us afterward. But like Christian sufferers, when they took our cloaks, we forbade

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them not to take our coats also : and when they took our goods, we asked them not againe. For we did plainly see that we were destinated to ruine, and that all these were but previous dispositions, to take us downe and fit us for the great stroke, when they should please to lay it upon us. And therefore (omitting all the rest, though we could insert some) we shall here onely adde two other Warrants, mentioned hereafter : The one their generall Summons, the other their first forme of their Writs of Ejection.

THEse are to will and require you upon sight hereof, to give speedy advertisement, *vis mediis & modis*, to Master, Fellowes, Scholars, and Officers of your Colledge to be resident in your said Colledge the 10. day of *March* next ensuing, to give an account wherein they shall be required, and to answer such things as may be demanded by me, or such Commissioners as I shall appoint. Given under my hand and scale the 26. of *Feb.* 1643.

E. Manchester.

To the President or Locum tenens
of Colledge.

BY vertue of an Ordinance of Parliament, entituled *An Ordinance for regulating the university of Cambridge and the removing of Scandalous Ministers in the seven Associated Counties*; giving me likewise power to eject such Masters of Colledges as are scandalous in their lives or doctrines, or doe oppose the proceedings of Parliament: I do eject from being Master of Colledge in *Cambridge*, for opposing the proceedings of Parliament, and * other scandalous acts in the University

* Mark. It was not FOR scandalous acts, but for opposing.

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of Cambridge. And I require you to sequester the Profits of his Mastership for one that I shall appoint in his place; and to cut his name out of the Butteries, and to certifie me of this your act within one day. Given under my hand and seale the 13. of March, 1643.

E. Manchester.

To the President and Fellowes
of Colledge in
Cambridge.

This, we hope, will satisfie the indifferent Reader concerning the truth and ground of our Sufferings.

II. But lest a second mistake should arise, That (supposing them to be true, yet) they are not (perhaps) so great as we pretend, because that for the most part we have given but a sleight glance at them; we held it very requisite to give this further Advertisement:

I. That in matters of this nature, a man ought not to macerate his soule too much by reflecting on his owne misery, lest the devill thereby get an advantage upon him, to tempt him to a melancholy despaire. 2. Though we desire hereby to move every compassionate Christian to a fellow-feeling of our miseries; yet have we endeavoured (as much as we could) to forbear the long insisting upon particulars, lest we should offend his eares, instead of moving his compassion. For as in Musique, the harshness of a discord may be omitted, if it be not too long produced; so have we studied to temper these harsh notes to the tender care of the Christian Auditor,

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ditor, by making a speedy transition from one to another. 3. We had so many matters of complaint, (and might have had many more, if we had been all together to conferre our Sufferings) that this small Remonstrance would have swelled to (an Iliada malorum) a just Volume; if we had not purposely endeavoured to comprise an Ilias in a Nutshell, by instancing onely in some, and reducing those to as small a modell as possibly we could. And to this end also we have used as much plainnesse of speech in our expressions, as ingenionsnesse of the truth of the thing it selfe. And indeed if we should but a little have indulged our penne the liberty of a Rhetoricall flourish, we should thereby have made our sufferings (which in themselves are almost beyond beliefe) to have seemed altogether incredible.

III. But our greatest and last feare is, lest the intollerable weight of those heavy pressures under which we have so long groaned, have (perhaps) extorted from us some expressions which may not seem altogether to become persecuted Christians. And in this we submit our selves wholly to the candour of the charitable Reader, desiring him to interpret all things in the best sense. For though we have used our endeavours to avoid all manner of expressions which might seeme to savour of malice, yet carrying about us those passions which accompany flesh and blood, it is impossible but we should sometimes slip.

We

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We know very well, and acknowledge, that Prayers and teares are the onely defensive weapons of a Christian against persecutions: And if any thing, which is not fully consonant hereunto, hath passed from our pen, we desire it may be imputed to our many infirmities; seeing we are still ready to pray for our Persecutors, that God would open their eyes, that they may yet see and repent of those many and great wrongs which they have done to him, his true Religion and Service, to his Anointed our gracious Sovereigne, as also to us in particular, and other their fellow-subjects. Which if it would please him to grant unto them, we might quickly recover the temporall peace of this distracted Kingdome, and they the possibility of enjoying everlasting peace in the Kingdome of Heaven.

Querela

I P E T. 4. 16.

If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed, but let him glorifie God on this behalfe.

A C T. 5. 41.

They departed from the presence of the Council, rejoycing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his Name.

J O H N 16. 33.

In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheere, I have overcome the world.

Aug. in Psal. 93.

Boni laborant quia flagellantur ut filii: mali exultant quia damnantur ut alieni.

Idem in Psal. 125.

Sicut qui seminat per hyemem non deterretur ab opere propter hyemem: Sic & nos pressura mundi non debemus a bono opere deterreri, quia qui seminant in lachrymis, in gaudio metent.

Querela Cantabrigiensis :

O R,

The Universities Complaint.

THough an Apologic for our long silence might better become us then any other forme of Prefacing, yet were there some that thought it better to sit downe in the shade of coole patience, and sweeten the sad prospect of our owne miseries, by reflecting on the great publike woes of this Kingdome, then incur the suspicion of querelous natures, such as are apt to cry out only at the imagination of being hurt. But seeing our miseries are reall, and our sufferings not so much intended against us, as against that famous University, whereof by right, we are still actuall members; And that the adverse party, hath hitherto made so much advantage of our tamenesse, as to steal away our livelyhood from us, and conceale the Theft: though our owne Mothers mouth be stopped, by violently seizing her presse, and thereby not suffered to speake, but (like *Apollos* statue of old) just as the evill spirit speakes in her, which at this time utters little else but disloyalty and Rebellion: yet seeing it hath pleased the hand of providence to give us this happie opportunity freely to bewaile our owne miseries; We are at length resolved to doe Justice to these Mens iniquitie and our owne innocence, that our fellow-subjects may know, (and if they leave so much learning as to speak in another language, the whole world may hereafter understand) how, and by what Arts the Knipperdullings of this Age (who think

thinke shortly to make themselves Kings of this *Sion*) have reduced a glorious and renowned University, almost to a meere *Munster*, and have done more, in lesse then three yeeres, then the Apostate *Julian* could effect in all his raigne, *viz.* broken the heart-strings of Learning and learned men, and thereby luxated all the joynts of Christianity in this Kingdome.

The particulars whereof, and the barbarous courses taken to bring these designes to effect, as we shall truly and impartially set them downe, so we feare not to appeale to any impartiall Judge, whether if the *Goths* and *Vandalls*, or even the *Turks* themselves, had over-runa this Nation, they would more inhumanely have abused a flourishing University, then these pretended advancers of Religion and Learning have done; it being a constant custome (if not also the law of Nations) in the fiercest encounters of the most enraged parties, to exempt and priviledge Scholars from, if not protect them by their Martiall proceedings.

To begin therefore with the first occasion (as we conceive) from whence they pretended any cause of this rage and persecution against us, (though the meere conscience of so senselesse a Rebellion cryed up onely by the illiterate herd, might afford reason enough for them to look asquint upon all Scholars *quâ tales*) The contribution of a small pittance of Money to our Sovereignes extreame necessity before any Warre was thought on by us, is made to be our impardonable crime, (though not then prohibited by any Order or Ordinance) which (added to the tendernesse of our consciences in refusing their wicked confederacie, commonly called the *Covenant*) by the help of their Legislative engine, has bereaved us of all, and cast us from our livelyhoods, maintenance and Colledges.

For when His Sacred Majesty (whom they made to be the first Grand Delinquent, and whose Crowne-Revenues and Estate, together with his Townes, Ships, and Magazines, they sequestred and seized on) daigned (by His
Royall

Royall Letters) to acquaint his poore University with his strange wants, even of sustenance for his very household: Our hearts burned within us, to heare our living Founder, whom we expected to be made (by that time) *a great and glorious King*, (as was promised him) should almost starve while we had bread on our Table. Whereupon out of our poverty, a small and inconsiderable summe of money was collected and tendered, as a Testimony not onely of our Loyalty to him as King, or of our gratitude as our most gracious and bounifull Protector and Benefactor; but also of our Charity to him as a Christian, then in extreame want and necessity. We hope our Persecutors will pardon us this expression, seeing our *Metaphysicks* may with lesse danger of Treason abstract *Charles* from *King* then their bullets; And this was the first flower out of which they suckt all that venome which shortly after they disgorged upon us.

Hereupon his Sacred Majesty (knowing well how eager that partie was in revenging the least seeming provocation, and being informed of that Cloud which was then hanging over us & ours, for that action of Humanitie, Loyalty, and Christianity) out of his care and tenderesse, proffered to secure our Colledge plate (if we were content to deposit it in his hands) which their intended Revenge, had already swallowed without any Grace, so much as of the *publick faith*: and therefore wrot his most gracious Letters to us to take an exact survey of it, not only for the weight, but also of the forme of every piece, together with the Names, Armes, and Mottoes of the, respective Donors, that if (perhaps) his Majesty could not preserve it entire as it was, he might restore it hereafter in the same weight and forme, and with the same markes: All which he graciously insured upon his Royall word.

It behoved not us to refuse protection from that hand to which God (for that end) had entrusted a Scepter, especially considering the concurrence of Actions about
that

That time. It is not unknowne to most part of this Kingdome, that not long before this, the zealous Brethren of *Essex* and *Suffolke* had packt themselves together in a Religious Rout, to give the first Essay of a Popular Reformation: How happily this work did thrive in their hands, has been already published to the Kingdome, and the ruines of the two magnificent houses of the Countesse *Rivers*

(with many other Gentlemens houses of quality) are still dismall witnesses. So that (having found the sweet of their labours) the Reformers would in all likelyhood have prosecuted the great work as farre as *Cambridge*, for a lesse prize then our University, (thanks be to God and our good Benefactors.) And we had good reason to fear the increase of their Army, if they had come neere us, seeing the inferiour part of the Towne, had provided Arms, and yet had no Commanders; And some that durst discharge a Musquet, made it their practice to terrifie us, and disturbe our Studies by shooting

in at our windows. And therefore lest our Plate should become a bait to have our Libraries rifled, our Colledges pulled downe, and perhaps our throats cut, wee thought it our wisest course to secure all, by securing that in His Majesties gracious hands.

Upon these reasons (which no judicious man will esteeme otherwise then weighty) we endeavoured to convey away some part of our Plate about the beginning of August, 1642. (which by the way

was before either His Majesties Standard was erected, or his Proclamation issued out to that end: However many of us, and others have suffered for it, as fomenters of this Warre) But within a few dayes after, (see how the just grounds

This particular appeareth by a paper delivered into the Registers Office, under the hands (if not also upon the Oathes) of Master Christopher Terne, and Master Anthony Walker, both of Saint Johns Colledge, who had Musquets severall times discharged in at their windows, as also divers others.

grounds of our feares concentrated) one Master *Cromwell*, Burgesse for the Towne of *Cambridge*, and then newly turn'd a Man of Warre, was sent downe by his Masters above, at the invitation of his Masters below, (as himselfe confessed) to gather what strength he could to stop all passages that no Plate might be sent: But his designs being frustrated, and his opinion as of an active subtile man, thereby somewhat shaken and endangered, he hath ever since bent himselfe to worke what revenge and mischief he could against us. In pursuit whereof, before that month was expired, downe he comes againe in a terrible manner with what Forces he could draw together, and surrounds divers Colledges, while we were at our devotion in our severall Chappels, taking away Prisoners, several Doctors of Divinity, Heads of Colledges, *viz.* *D. Beale*, Master of *S. Johns* Colledge, *D. Martin*, Master of *Queens Col:* and *D. Sterne* Master of *Jesus Col:* men of such eminent worth and abilities, as render them above the reach of our commendation, and these he carries with him to *London* in triumph: And though there was an expresse Order from the *Lords House* for their imprisonment in the *Tower*, which met them at *Tottenham-High-crosse*, (wherein notwithstanding there was no Crime expressed) yet were they led captive through *Bartholmew Faive*, and so as farre as *Temple-Bar*, and back through the City to prison in the *Tower*, on purpose that they might be houted at, or stoned by the rabble-rout.

Since which time, now above three yeeres together they have been hurried up and downe from one prison to another at excessive and unreasonable charges, and fees exacted from them, farre beyond their abilities to defray, having all their goods plundered, and their Masterships and Livings taken from them, which should preserve them from famishing. And though in all this time there was never any Accusation brought, much lesse proved against any of them; yet have they suffered intollerable imprisonment ever since, both by Land and Water, especially that in

the Ship, where for ten dayes together, they (with many other Gentlemen of great rank) were kept under deck, without liberty to come to breathe in the common ayre, or to ease nature, except at the curtisie of the rude Saylor, which oftentimes was denied them. In which condition, they were more like *Gally-slaves*, then free-borne subjects, and men of such quality and condirion; and had been so indeed, might some have had their wills, who were bargaining with the Merchants to

Alex. Rigby the Lawyer. Vide Declar. of the Parl. at Oxf. Mar. 19. 1643.

sell them to *Argiers*, or as bad a place, as hath been since notoriously knowne upon no false or fraudulent information.

And now that we are mentioning our Reverend and worthy Heads of Houses, we may not omit, what our long exile from the said University will not suffer us otherwise then by certaine Report to be apprehensive of: Namely, that a very great number of them are since in the same condition with us, that is, deprived of all, and banished: Particularly, the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of *Exeter*, against whom their malice could invent no more then that he was a *Bishop*, nor pretend any thing, but that, being *Vice-chancellor*, he did according to his office preach a learned and pious Sermon in *Saint Maries, Mar. 27. 1645.* being the day of His Majesties most happy inauguration. To whom we may adde that most reverend and learned man, *Doctor Collins*, His Majesties Professor of Divinity, whose extraordinary worth and paines had continued him in that place almost thirty yeeres, and made his name famous, and his person desirable in every Protestant University in Christendome: And yet his Loyaltie and conscience caused our new pretended Reformers to think him unworthy so much as of a Country Cure, (for they sequestred likewise both his Livings) though since, as we heare, they have restored him to his Professors place, which none of them are able to discharge, and he living in their *Quarters,*

ers, durst not deny. Thus likewise have Doctor *Comber*, *D. Park*, *D. Cosin*, and *D. Lany* been deprived of their severall Masterships and Livings, and some of them also plundered of their goods, though all of them be very eminent for their Learning, Prudence, Judgement and Piety, among all that know them, and have no prejudice of them. And for conclusion (as the epitome of all) we adde *D. Holdsworth*, whose universall approbation put him upon the troublesome office of Vicechancellorship for three yeeres together in the beginning of these troubles; yet before his Trienniall office was expired, his person was seized upon and imprisoned, first in *Ely-house*, then (because they thought that was not expensive enough, though they had plundered him of all) they thrust him into the *Tower*, onely for his Loyaltie in seeing His Majesties Commands executed for the printing of such Declarations at *Cambridge*, as were formerly printed at *York*; which though the Committees before which he appeared have always objected against him as *Licencing* the Kings Books, yet hath he ever denyed it, (for the manner, though not for the matter) professing himself before them, not to be so saucy as to offer to *License* any thing which His Majesty commanded to be Printed: but yet still enjoyning the Printer (as he would answer the contrary at his perill) that the thing might be performed according to His Majesties Command.

And that the whole Body of the University might fare no better then the Heads; not long after the carrying up of the first three, they gave us an Argument of a sad presage. what was like to become of that ancient and famous Seminary of Learning and Religion, when those Root-and-Branch-men chose that place for the prime Garrison and Rendezvouz of their *Assotiation*: whereby the subtile Enginiers of the great pretended work of Reformation hoped not so much to gaine security to their disloyall actions by any fortifications of that Towne, (which it never was capable of, as now plainly appears) as some countenance

and authority rather (which they had more want of) from the sacred name of an University to be listed *Theirs*. By this meanes instead of carrying us all to *London Gaoles*, (thanks be to our multitude, not their mercy) they found a device to convey a Prison to us, and under colour of Fortification confin'd us onely in a larger inclosure, not suffering any Scholars to passe out of the Towne, unlesse some Townesman of their Tribe would promise for him that he was a *Consider*, as they call it.

And after this intrenchment for almost two yeeres together, (we are forced with unspeakable griefe of mind to think) what prophanations, violence, outrages and wrongs our Chappels, Colledges and Persons have suffered by the uncontrolled fury of rude Soldiers, notwithstanding two severall Protections to the contrary, one from the *House of Peeres*, the other from the *Generalissimo the Earl of Essex*. It is grievous to our memories to recount, how our Vice-chancellour and Heads of Colledges solemnly assembled in Consistory, being many of them threescore yeeres old and upwards, were kept Prisoners in the Publique Schools

On Good Friday, Mar. 30. 1643. in an exceeding cold night till midnight, without any accommodations for food, firing or lodging; and for no other reason, but onely because they could not in conscience comply or contribute any thing

to this detestable Warre against His Majesty: Yet they, notwithstanding all terrours and ill usage the day following this their imprisonment, did constantly and unanimously avouch and declare before the then Generall of the Association, *That it was against true Religion and good Conscience for any to contribute to the Parliament in this Warre*. Whereupon our Learned and Reverend Professors, two of Divinity, and one of the Law, the very *Junior* whereof (as well as the other two) had faithfully discharged his place almost so long as that by the *Imperiall Laws* (his owne profession) ever since *Valens* the Emperour, he might

might have challenged to have been * *Comes Imperii*; yet all the encouragement any of them could get from these was perpetually to be harrowed by Plundering and tedious imprisonment to betray their Loyaltie, Learning, and Consciences to the advancement of this present Rebellion, till at last that Reverend man (whom Posterity will honour henceforth as much for his Loyaltie as his Learning) Doctor *Samuel Ward* (a man of knowne integrity and universall approbation even amongst those who were his adversaries in this Cause) took the wings of a dove to flye away and be at rest: whose dying words (as if the cause of his Martyrdome had been written in golden letters upon his heart) were breathed up to heaven with his parting soule, **GOD BLESSE THE KING.**

And though the grave resolutions of all the Reverend Professors of Divinity and Law in so famous an University ought to be more sacred and powerfull with them then the noyse of their new Teachers and obstreperous *American* Lay-Lecturers, yet they are not ashamed, after all these (upon mature deliberation and consultation with the rest of the learned men of that famous University) have publickly and unanimously declared their proceedings to be flatly contrary to *Christian Religion and Loyalty*, (and have stood therein even to imprisonment and death) to perswade the silly abused multitude, that all is for the *Defence of His Majesty, and the Protestant Religion.*

Neither is their wild fury confinable within those banks, it swells yet higher: for as the Tyrant wished that *Rome*

* *Imperator Valens Grammaticos, Sophistas, Legum Professores, qui per viginti annos probe munere docendi functi sunt, annumerari & honorari cum iis, qui ex vicaria sint principis dignitate jubet, & inter Comites. Greg. Tholosan. Syntag. lib. 19. c. 1. §. 8. ubi citat l. uni de Professor. qui in urbe Constantinop. lib. 12. C. tit. 1. juncta rub. & gl.*

had but one neck, that he might cut it off at one stroke; so these having got the opportunity, imprisoned the whole University, *March 23. 1643.* which day the whole Senate, (the Representative Body of it) being solemnly assembled in the *Regent house*, were there violently invironed with great Bands of Armed Soldiers, who wanted nothing but the Word to dispatch us, because we would not vote in a matter as they would have us, though that matter did not any whit concerne them or their Cause, more then the conferring of a Degree upon such a man as the whole University in their consciences judged unworthy of it: And one *Master Danes*, (Generall of that famous Expedition, but formerly a Member of that house which he then so abused) adding Perjury to his former sinnes, came in a terrible manner, (contrary to his Oath formerly taken to his Mother the University) and flatly denyed the Vice-chancellour leave to dissolve the Congregation, unlesse he would first promise that the matter should be voted, as they required: Whereupon sundry Members of that Senate, being observed to make use of that Statute-liberty and freedome, which was essentiall to that Assemblies, were forthwith seized on, and imprisoned by the Committee, in no better Lodgings then the common Court of Guard. Which strange and violent perverting of our Universities proceedings, we wondred at the lesse, for that this Captaine had not done more to us, then Captaine *Ven* with his Raggamuffins had done formerly to the *sacred Senate of the whole Kingdome*.

And that all Academicall Exercises might expire and so the face of an University be quite taken away, a grave *Divine* (the Lady *Margarets* Publique Preacher) going to Preach *Ad Clerum*, (according to his office) *pridie Termini*, was furiously pursued over the market place by a confused number of Soldiers, who in a barbarous uncivill manner cryed out *A Pope, A Pope*, and vowed high revenge if he offered

to goe into the Pulpit; whereupon the Church was straight-
 wayes filled with great multitudes, and when some who
 accompanied the Preacher, told them, *It was an univer-*
sity Exercise, and to be by Statute performed in Latine, they
 replyed, *They knew no reason why all Sermons should not be*
performed in English, that all might be edified, threating
 withall to teare the Hoods and Habits which Graduates then
 wore, according to the University Statute. Yet all this may
 perhaps be extenuated as a sudden uproare of undisciplined
 Soldiers, but (which is the aggravation of all, and makes
 us beleve that these petty Reformers were but the senseless
 instruments of higher Agents) when all this was related to
 their then Generall of the *Assotiation*, no
 course was taken at all to prevent these growing mischiefs,
 but the Divine appointed by Statute to preach *Ad Clerum*,
 was enforced to returne *Re infectâ*, and glad he could escape so:
 And this is the great protection which Learning is like to
 find from these grand pretenders to advance it.

*Lord Gray
of Warke.*

And that Religion might fare no better then Learning
 in the University Church, (for perhaps it may be Idolatry
 now to call it *Saint Maries*) in the presence of the then
 Generall our *Common-Prayer-book* was torne
 before our faces, notwithstanding our Protection from the
 House of Peeres for the free use of it, some (now great one)
 encouraging them in it, and openly rebuking the University
 Clark, who complained of it before his Soldiers. Thus those
 Reverend Fathers, the Compilers of it, who sealed the truth
 thereof with their dearest blood, being content to burne at a
 stake for the light of the Gospel, are now this second time
 martyred and torne in pieces in their Lyturgie, yet all this
 under pretence of Religion.

*See the
Preface.*

*M. Crom-
well.*

It will not be strange now to hear how our persons have
 been abused, seeing Religion and Learning have suffered

so deeply amongst us: how divers of us have been imprisoned without so much as pretending any cause, but snatcht up in the streets, and throwne into prison at the pleasure of a small sneaking Captaine, where we have

Jordan. lain three or foure moneths together, not so much as accused, much lesse heard, but quite and cleane forgotten, as if there had been no such thing in nature. How some of us (and many others with us) have been thrust out of bed in the night, that our Chambers might

forthwith be converted into Prison Lodgings: How our young Scholars with terror have been commanded to accuse and cut out the names of their owne Tutors, and some of them throwne into prison for not being old enough to take their Covenant*: But (to passe

* *So was Jo:* higher) how often have our Colledges been *Bullock of* beset, and broken open, and Guards thrust *S. Johns.* into them sometimes at midnight, while we were asleep in our beds? How often our Li-

braries and Treasuries ransackt and rifled, not sparing so much as our ancient * Coyns?

* *So at Saint Johns Colledge,* which those that know any *whence they took in Ancient* thing, know to be a great *Coynes to the value of 22. l.* light to the understanding of *according to weight.* Historic. How often hath that small pittance of Com-

mons which our Founders and Benefactors allotted for our sustenance, been taken from off our Tables by the wanton Soldier? How often have our Rents been extorted from our Tenants, or if received, re-manded of our Bur-sars and Stewards, and by force taken from them? And all this under the old odious title of *Plundering*, which word though they cannot endure to heare of, since that new terme of *Sequestration* was invented; yet the thing is the same, and more practiced then ever, they having for above two yeeres together set themselves upon little else then to

seize

Seize and take away our goods and furniture belonging to our Chambers, prizing and selling away our Books at a tenth part of their value, which are our onely tooles and instruments whereby the trade and profession of Learning should be holden up. And to this end they have constituted a decay'd Hatter, Plunder-master Generall, who (together with a Conventicling Barber *Fortune.* and a Confiding Tayler) hath full Commission, *Parrell.* for our propriety sake, to Lord over us, and di- *Cnid.* dispose of our goods as they please: So despicable a thing to them is an University, or any that belong unto it.

But their malice is unsatiabable, and cannot be contained within the Line of their Fortifications, and therefore to propagatc their owne wickednesse, and make us odious and abominable to the whole Countrey, as we were already (though most undeservedly) to some of themselves; they have invented a pretty device to reserve out of their plunder all sorts of pictures, were they but paper prints of the twelve Apostles, and every market-day to burne them openly in the market-place, proclaiming them the *Papish Idols* of the University, untill we became so hated by the weaker sort of the deceived people, that a Scholar could have small security from being stoned or affronted, as he walkt the streets.

But why doe we insist so long upon particular mens plundering, when whole Colledges (wherein not onely the present, but also the future propagation of Religion and Learning is concerned) have drunk so deeply the dregs of their malice? For besides the cutting down of our Walks and Orchards, (contrary to their own *Generalissimo's Orders of warre*) they have cut down the Woods and Groves belonging to our Colledges, and *So at Fe-* sold them before our eyes to a great value, when *sus Coll.* by an *Ordinance* they were declared not Sequestrable: And (which was likewise contrary to an Order) they

they have seized and taken away the Materialls of our intended buildings, to the worth of three or foure hundred pounds in Timber, which our pious and charitable Benefa-

ctors had out of their devotion conferred to-

wards the re-edifying of an ancient Colledge which Time had impayred: And, to shew what violent passions they are transported withal, they have

pulled down, demolished and defaced five

S. Johns, Trin. or six faire Bridges of Stone and Timber belonging to severall Colledges, and have

Kings, Garret spoyled a goodly Walk with a new Gate *Hostle, and* pertaining to one of our * Colledges, upon

2. at Queenes. pretence of keeping out Cavaliers, and yet for forty shillings they would faine have

been hired to spare it, and cast up a Work beyond. And let the world judge whether this was not done to get the coun-

tenance of a Contribution from a Colledge to their For-

rifications, and consequently to this Warre against the King.

But (as if Bridges and materials for Buildings were nothing) they have yet proceeded further, even to the very

Structure it self of one of the fairest Col-

S. Johns Coll. ledges in our University, which they plundered the true owners of, for above sixteen

moneths together, as an especiall argument of their love to Learning, and have converted all the old Court thereof into

a Prison for His Majesties Loyall Subjects, (which before the other was built, has contained above three hundred

Students at a time) not suffering any whom it concerned to remove any Bedding or other goods, whereof the Gao-

ler could make any use or benefit, but renting them all out together with the Chambers at above five hundred pounds *per Ann.*

And as if spoyling of one Colledge were not enough, their malice has since extended it selte to all the rest, in

Quartering multitudes of Common Souldiers in those glo-

rious

rious and ancient Structures, which our devout and Royall Founders designed for Sanctuaries of Learning and Piety, but were made by them meere Spittles and Bawdy-houses for sick and debauched Soldiers, being filled with Queans, Drabs, Fiddlers, and Revels night and day. Which black deeds of darknesse being divers times complained of by us to their Officers, and the particular men shewed them, who had thus lewdly abused our Colledges, none of these new Reformers were ever punished, nor the holy Sisters removed, nor so much as called before any that then bore rule among us. By which meanes, (see what Religion they fight for, and what a glorious Reformation we may expect) they have dishonoured God, countenanced leudnesse, scandalized modest and civill men, and driven from us, or poysoned among us those young Students which were left.

To this we may adde, how they have torne and defaced those Reverend buildings, pull'd downe and burned the Wainscot of our Chambers, our Bed-steads, Chayrs, Stools, Tables, and Shelves for our Books, so as they may now have some plea for multiplying of Gaoles, if the Liberty of the Subject shall so require. And when their ragged Regiments which had lyen lowzing before *Crowland* night a fortnight, were commanded to *Cambridge*, forthwith the Colledges are appointed for their Kennels, and fourscore were turned loose into one of the least Halls in the University, and charged by their Officers to shift for themselves; who without any more ado broke open the Fellowes and Scholars Chambers, and took their Beds from under them. But when the Kings Prisoners taken at *Hilsden-house* were brought famished and naked in triumph by *Cambridge* to *London*, some of our Scholars were knockt downe in the streets, onely for offering them a cup of small beere to sustaine nature, and the drinke throwne in the kennell, rather then the famished and parched throats of the wicked, as they esteem'd them, should usurp

usurp one drop of the creature. And it is much to be feared, they would have starved them in prison there, if a valiant Chamber-maid had not relieved them by force, trampling under her feet in the kennell their great persecuter, Lubberly Scotch Major.

Homes.

What should we mention moreover, how we have been over-whelmed with insupportable Taxes extorted from us by plundering, sessed not by any of our owne Body, but (which is directly contrary to our established priviledges, by the Arbitration of a few confiding Aldermen, our professed Enemies, who instead of that gratitude which very nature requires at their hands, now repay us with unsatiablen malice and Envy: which properties of theirs have since commended & qualified them to be appointed Comissioners and Judges to strip us of our estates and livelyhoods. And when neither our consciences nor Estates could extend any further to defray their imposts for our very Chambers (which their Soldiers then possessed and burnt) besides all excises, weekly payments, Taxes, fift and twentieth part upon all our Revenews, and other such new termes of proprietic and libertie, all the favour we can expect from them, is, quietly to be thrust into prison without further abusers.

And although all these are but sad theames to be thus farre enlarged and dilated upon, yet they thinke they can stop the noyse of all these just complaints with their usuall grinning objection, *that sundrie of our Students are in the Kings Army*: making that to be their crime, to which if their owne innate Loyalty did not draw them, yet their haughty & heathenish usage would of necessity drive them: for who had not rather fall upon the bed of honor, and assert with his dearest blood, his Religion, Loyalty, and Liberty, then live a slave under them, to set his surviving foot-steps upon the graves and ashes of expired Loy-

oyalty, Nobility, Gentry, Clergie, and Civility it
lf?

And now to tell how they have prophaned and abused
at severall Chapples; though our pens flowed as fast
with vineger and gall, as our eyes doe with teares, yet were
impossible sufficiently to be expressed: when as multi-
tudes of enraged Souldiers (let loose to *reforme*) have torne
down all carved worke, not respecting the very Monu-
ments of the dead: And have ruin'd a beautifull carved
structure in the *Universitie Church* (though indeed that was
not done without direction from a great one,

appeared after upon complaint, made to *M. Cromwell.*
(*um*) which stood us in a great summe of
money, and had not one jot of Imagery or statue worke
about it. And when that Reverend man the
then Vice-chancellour told them mildly, *That D. Ward.*
they might be better employed, they returned him
such Language, as we are ashamed here to expresse.

Nor was it any whit strange to find whole Bands of
soldiers trayning and exercising in the Royall Chappell
of King *Henry* the sixth: Nay even the Comman-
ders themselves (being commanded to shew their *Kings*
new Major Generall * how well hey understood *Coll.*
their trade) chose that place to trayne in,
whether in policy to conceale their My- *Crawford.*
sterie, or out of feare to betray their igno-

rance, or on purpose to shew their Souldiers how little Gods
house was to be regarded, let the world conjecture.) And
one who calls himselfe *John Dowling*, and by vertue of a
pretended Commission goes about the Country like a Bed-
lam breaking glasse windowes, having battered and beaten
downe all our painted glasse, not only in our Chapples,
but (contrary to Order) in our publique Schooles,
Colledge Halls, Libraryes, and Chambers, mi- *See the*
staking perhaps the liberall Arts for Saints (which *Pref.*
they intend in time to pul down too) and having

(against

(against an Order) defaced and digged up the floors of our Chappels, many of which had lien so for two or three hundred yeares together, not regarding the dust of our founders and predecessors, who likely were buried there ; compelled us by armed Souldiers to pay forty shillings a Colledge for not mending what he had spoyled and defaced, or forthwith to go to Prison: We shall need to use no more instances then these two, to shew that neither place, person nor

* *Master Pawson of Sidney Colledge, though since hee hath proved himselfe an ar-rant honest man, and is re-warded for it with a Fel-lowship in S. Johns.*

thing, hath any reverence, or respect amongst them.

* A Fellow of one of our Colleges was violently pluckt from the Communion as he was ready to receive that holy Sacrament before the solemne Election of a

Master of that Colledge, and throwne into Gaole, to the great disturbance of the Election: And at another

* Colledge the Communion Plate was most sa-

S. Johns. crilegiously seized upon and taken away from the very Communion Table, notwithstanding it was (upon a former Plunder) restored to the said Colledge by an Order from the Close Committee of the 18. of *Septemb. 1643.* under the hands of the Earle of *Pembroke,* Earle of *Denbigh;* Lo: *Say,* Lo: *Howard,* Sir *Will. Waller,* and *M. Pym.*

And yet all these actions of theirs, were but preparatory Pils to dispose our whole Body for its final purge of Reformation, when ever they should please to think it sick of us: And that is this last act, which is none of the least arguments, of this our sad complaint. For although we were seldome in any freedome for any time neere these three yeeres from some *Protestation, Oath, Assotiation, Vow and Covenant, &c.* menaced upon us, yet this last onely brought with it the fatall doome of our finall extirpation: though we must have leave to wonder that all *Liberty of Conscience* should

should be denied us by them, who lately pleaded nothing els against the established Ecclesiasticall lawes, and now pretend partly to fight for the same: But indeed the Covenant was not the true cause but the pretence only for our *Ejection*, (for that is the *word of Art*, for this newly invented Mystery) as appears by severall writs issued out under hand and seale without mention of *refusing the Covenant*. The thing was absolutely determined by a peremptory decree, to plant a *new Vniversitie* for propagating at least, if not inventing a *new Religion*: And to that end the Olde one must be removed, at least so much of it, for the present, as might hinder this great designe; Only some meanes and plausible pretences were yet wanting.

The first that was attempted was to summon all those that were absent to returne within ten dayes. But then they were so far to seeke for reasons of *Ejection*, as that after almost half ten dayes more study all they could insert in their writ was, *For opposing the proceedings of Parliament, and other Scandalous Actions in the Vniversitie*; Their tongues thereby testifying their mindes, though perhaps out of incogitancie, which are so furiously set upon their great worke of reformation as to punish the *opposing of Scandalous Actions*, with the losse of all a mans livelyhood. Whether they were ashamed of the phrase or not we know not; but they had very good reason to be ashamed of the Act, being so different from all shew of Justice, as to enjoyne impossibilities in commanding men to returne within twelve dayes, after issuing the summons, which at that time were above two hundred miles distant, and had two Armyes to passe through all the wayes: or enjoying them to be resident at *Cambridge*, whom themselves at the same time kept fast Prisoners at *London*: And yet for non-appearance, for no man knowes any other cause, these must be ejected.

But though this be not so plausible, yet they have a sure
reserve,

reserve, their *Solemne League and Covenant*, which coming from their deare *Brethren of Scotland*, they thinke no penalty too great for refusall of it : And this, because it carries in its frontispiece a pretence of *Reformation*, comes not alone, but (though without any visible Order) accompanied with a new Legislative fangle called *An Oath of discovery*, but indeed was an oath of Treachery, a wild unlimited devise to call whom they would before them, and make them accuse their nearest and dearest Friends, Benefactors, Tutors, and Masters, and betray the Members and Acts of their severall Societies, manifestly contrary to our *Peaceable Statutes* formerly sworne unto by us, which provide against all faction and sedition, which these men only hunt after, [*Viz. Non revelabis aliquod secretum Collegii. Non malum aut damnum inferes Collegio aut cuilibet Sociorum.*] And apparently reviving the Oath *Ex Officio*, (as their Commissioners spell it) abolished this present Parliament, to accuse our selves : For what is it else to accuse our owne *Societies* and *Corporations*, whereof our selves are parts and members ?

And though we would not any whit derogate from the Oath *Ex Officio* as it is used this day in most Christian Kingdomes and Common-wealths, nay even in *Scotland* and *Geneva*, and may be of excellent use, if not stretched beyond the due limits of Law : yet this *Oath of Discovery* all, we thinke, except one or two, refused, perceiving that thereby the designe of a second *Century* was to be promoted. for they finding no accusation or crime objected against any of us, wherewith to colour their ugly purposes which they had already plotted in private against us, and yet their Covenant must be for *Reformation*, they resolved to shrive us with an *Auricular Confession* sanctified to the *Cause*, that so we might help them out with their malice which was otherwise like to be borne blind, though hitherto it hath been Eagle-eyed over our most veniall slips ; And forthwith upon refusall of this Oath was their Solemn

league and Covenant urged upon us.

We cannot but signifie by the way, that seeing it must be tendered to the *university*, as their printed instructions told us, we hoped it should have been to the whole body Statuteable assembled, either to admit of, or otherwise humbly to shew reasons of deniall; but they were wise enough to foresee what entertainment such stuffe was like to find from all the learned Men of so famous an *Universitie*, and were not willing it should be blasted with their *Universall* refusall. And therefore contrary to our hopes, a selected number of particular men are cull'd out, partly as the lot fell, for it much resembled a lottery, but chiefly of such whom they most redoubted, and of whom by some petty information, they had received a black Character of *Loyaltie* termed *Malignancy*, and to these, yet severally, was tendered *the Oath of discovery*, and after that the *Covenant*.

And though indeed we should, by Gods help, as often have refused it, as it should have bin offered, yet after one single deniall, without a second tender, Contrary to the Eleventh Article of the *Instructions*, a warrant was straightway issued forth under the Earle of Manchesters hand and seale for our *Ejection and Banishment from the universitie of Cambridge for refusing to take the Solemne league and Covenant, and other Misdemeanors in the said universitie*, which were surely no other then the deniall of the *Oath of discovery*, for not one of us who were there present, had any one accusation brought, much lesse proved against him, when we appeared upon their Summons. And without any delay our names are cut out of the Colledge Tables, and we *strictly commanded in three dayes space to quit the universitie and Towne under paine of Imprisonment and Plunder*, if any thing was left.

And it is here not to be passed by, that whereas by the laws of the Land we were ever reputed to have as good an interest in our severall fellowships during life, as any of our

fellow Subjects in his fee Simple, provided we carried our selves according to those Statutes by which our severall Colledges were respectively to be governed, yet now we are utterly deprived of them by the meer Arbitrarie power of one of our fellow-Subjects without transgressing of any one Statute, or being called to answer for any pretended offence whatsoever. Nay, so little was Propriety valued, that a paire of * Camp-Chaplains, or one of
 * *M. Ash, and* them, might expunge, eject, and banish
 * *M. Good.* whom they pleased, especially such as would not sacrifice their Loyaltie and Consciences to the nerves and cement of this *Rebellion*, called the *Covenant*. For instance, when a Warrant for Ejection of certain Fellows of Saint *Johns* Colledge, was issued out under hand and seale, and their names expressly mentioned in it, yet *M. Ash* knowes very well who it was that expunged *M. Henmans* name, and put in *M. Botelers*, without so much as writing the Warrant over againe.

And now (seeing what courses were taken) it will not seeme strange to the Reader, to heare that no lesse then 32. Fellowes, (together with the Master) have been thrust out of the said Colledge, the emoluments of whose places have been ever since swallowed up by not halfe the number, and not content with that neither. And in *Queenes Colledge.* another they have made a through Reformation, *Root and Branch*, leaving neither Fellow nor Scholar. In others indeed they have left perhaps one or two, (or more as they see good) like *Gibeonites*, to hew wood and draw water, till such time as they have discovered unto them all the mysteries concerning their Colledge Revenues, and by that time they will finde enow godly men of their owne Tribe, learned enough to pocket the profits of two Fellowships apiece, which is the end of all this blessed Reformation. Thus is their old pretence of *Regulation* vanished, in place whereof their true intention of a totall *Extirpation* of the whole ancient Body
 of

of the University doth now so plainly appeare, that they which runne may read it; which though a great many would not beleave, till by wofull experience they found it, yet was it conspicuous enough from the very beginning to any that was but tollerably provident in matters of this nature.

For it was hardly possible that *Cambridge* should be free from these two crying finnes of *Sacriledge* and *Rebellion*, which the devill hath long endeavoured to make this whole Kingdome guilty of; and to that end (mis-calling them by the names of *Religion* and *Liberty*) had masked under the countesseit vizard of a *Covenant for Reformation*: by which means though the simplicity of the vulgar was much abused, to the extreame hazard of this once flourishing Church and State; yet seeing it could not be able to endure the strict search, which in such an *Universitie* of all sorts of learned and conscientious men it was not like to escape; it could not be otherwise expected, but that those who were his instruments herein, would lay a sure foundation, and (how moderate soever their pretences were) reforme *Root and Branch*, as they called it, that seeing they could not make the University of *Cambridge* to rebell by taking their *Covenant*, they might at least make a rebellious University at *Cambridge* which should take it.

And to this end those new intruders which falsely call themselves *Masters* and *Fellowes* of our several *Colledges*, instead of those solemne Oathes which our pious and prudent *Founders* and *Legislators* enjoyed to be taken, (and without taking of which, no man can pretend any right to any of their foundations) onely take their *Covenant* againe, and make a *Protestation* to reforme all our wholsome *Laws* and *Statutes* according to that *Covenant*.

A *Covenant with bell*, begot betweene *Munster* and *Mecha*, by the help of a *Jesuite*, the most impious and unchristian confederacie that their grand master the devill could contrive: the chiefe end whereof is to dethrone the

Lords anoynted, and throw downe the Church and Apostollicall government thereof, and to force not only their fellow-Subjects to contradict their Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie, but even their most gracious Sovereigne to perjurie, in violating that his sacred Oath which hee solemnly made at his Coronation. And to compleat that their most horrid and heinous sin, to joyne in Armes with a *forraigne Nation*, to lay desolate their owne native Country, to stain this Earth with the Bloud of their owne Country-Men and fellow-Subjects, and to expose the treasure of *England*, the Cream of these fruitful vallies, to the Empty and hungry maw of a Rebellious Scot: and their vow never to have peace, but what shall be written in the bloud of their Enemies (his Majesty and his Loyall Subjects) and lastly, most cruelly and wickedly to exhort and sollicite all Protestants in the Christian world to undertake the like course with them by rising in Rebellious Armes; thereby exposing the throats and lives of all our Brethren the Protestants in France and elsewhere to the Just jealousy of their severall princes. And yet (forsooth) this *Covenant* is made the foundation of the great work of their glorious *Reformation*, and under pretence of refusing this we must be banisht, and thrust out of all we have.

It will not be more then what upon tryall will be found true, if we here mention a mysterie which many (we conceive) will not a little wonder at, *viz.* That this *Covenant* for which all this persecution hath been, consisteth of 6 Articles, and those Articles of 666. words. This is not the first time that a persecution hath arisen in England upon 6

Articles, (witness those in the raigne of King *Hen.* the 8.)* But as for the number of the beast, to answer directly to the words of those six Articles, it is a thing which (considering Gods blessed providence in every particular thing) hath
mad

* See *M. Fox, Act. and Mon. Vol. 2. p. 443. Edit. London. 1631.*

made many of us and others seriously and often to reflect upon it; though we were never so superstitiously *Caballisticall* as to ascribe much to numbers. This discovery (we confesse) was not made by any of us, but by a very judicious and worthy Divine, formerly of our University, and then a Prisoner (for his Conscience) within *M. Geast.* the precincts of it, and not yet restored to his liberty, but removed to London. And therefore we shall forbear to insist any farther, either upon it, or the occasion of it.

For our own particulars we shall only adde thus much, that seeing some of our owne Reasons with which we had armed our selves against that *Mysterie of Iniquitie* have since that time been published to the world (in such humilitie of phrase as well became Christian sufferers, though in such distraction as may sufficiently testifie who were the Authors and what their Condition) we appeale to any who with Judgment and moderation hath or shall read the same; whether we have causelessly and foolishly trifled away those faire advantages wherewith God by the meanes of our renowned Benefactors had endowed us, for the advancement of his Glory, and further propagation of learning and true Religion; or whether we had not rather suffer'd an unjust deprival of all our livelyhoods under the mercilesse hands of cruell Tyrants, who neither feare God nor respect the just scruples of tender Consciences.

For when a Member of our Vniversitie was *M. Baldero.* brought upon this occasion before the E. of Manchester, and being not satisfied in conscience, desired his LoP that his Chaplaine (then present) might resolve him in some Scruples about it; to this motion (being then thought not unreasonable by his LoP, and much pressed by some that were there present) his Reverend Chaplain learnedly replied before the whole Company, that *he came not thither to resolve Mens Consciences, but to preach to his LoP.* Whereupon the Gentleman was not long after sent

up prisoner to *London* by the said Earle for tendring the Reasons of his refusing the Covenant, though invited and required thereunto by his Lordship: And there without farther hearing committed to prison, where he contiued a long time at excessive charges, which is all the satisfaction he could find (or any other can expect) from them, for the scruples of a tender conscience.

Thus are we imprisoned or banished for our consciences, being not so much as accused of any thing else, onely suspected of Loyalty to our King, and Fidelity to our Mother the Church of England; and not onely so, but quite stript of all our livelyhood, and exposed to beggery, having nothing left us to sustaine the necessities of nature, and many of us no friends to goe to, but destitute and forlorne, not knowing whither to bend one step when we set footing out of Cambridge, having one onely companion, which will make us rejoyce in our utmost afflictions, *viz. A cleare Conscience in a righteous cause:* humbly submitting our selves to the chastisement of the Almighty, who after he hath tryed us, will at last cast his rods into the fire.

As for us, God forbid that we should take up any rayling or cursing, who are commanded onely to *blesse*: we are so far from that, that we have rather chosen to let the names of our greatest persecuters rot in our ruines, then so much as mention them with our pen; save onely where necessity compelled us unto it.

But though we spare their names, we hope we may without offence to any describe their qualities: And therefore if Posterity shall ask, Who thrust out one of the *eyes of this Kingdome*? Who made Eloquence dumbe, Phylosophie sottish, widdowed the Arts, and drove the Muses from their ancient habitation? Who pluckt the Reverend and Orthodox *Professors* out of their Chaires, and silenced them in prison or their graves? Who turned Religion into Rebellion, and changed the Apostolicall Chaire into a Deske for Blasphemy, and tore the garland from off the head of

Learning, to place it on the dull browes of disloyall Ignorance? If they shall aske, who made those Antient and beautifull Chappells, the sweet remembrancers and Monuments of our fore-fathers *Charitie*, and kind fomenters of their childrens *devotion*, to become ruinous heaps of dust and stones? or who unhived those numerous swarms of labouring *Bees*, which used to drop honey-dews over all this Kingdome, to place in their roomes swarmes of senselesse *Drones*? Tis quickly answered, Those that were, who endeavouring to share three Crownes, and put them in their owne pockets, have transformed this free Kingdome into a large Gaole, to *keep the liberty of the Subject*: They who maintain 100000. robbers and murtherers by sea & land, to protect our lives, and the propriety of our goods: That have gone a *King-catching* these three yeeres, *bunting* their most gracious Sovereigne *like a Partridge on the mountaines* in his owne defence; They who have possess themselves of His Majesties Townes, Navie, and Magazines, and robbed him of all his revenues, to make him a *glorious King*: Who have multiplied Oathes, Protestations, vowes, Leagues and Covenants for the *ease of tender consciences*: Filling all Pulpits with jugglers for the *Cause*, ranting Seditious, Atheisme, and Rebellion, to root out Popery and Babylon, and settle the Kingdome of Christ: who from a trembling guilt of a legall tryall have engaged three flourishing Kingdomes, and left them weltring in their owne blood; They (lastly) which when they had glutted themselves with spoyle and rapine, hissed for a *forraigne viper* to come and eat up the bowels of their deare mother: *The very same* have stopt the mouth of all Learning, (following herein the example of their elder brother the *Turke*) lest any should be wiser then themselves, or Posterity know what a world of wickednesse they have committed.

And now seeing they are not content to deprive us of our estates, but (which is much more greivous unto us) have also

also robbed us of our good names, branding all of us in our severall writs of Ejection with a black Character of *Misdemeanors* in generall (and yet not any one particular was alledged against any one of us, which were then there, much lesse offered to be proved by any one single witness, although especiall care was taken by an Ordinance for appointing a Committee to sit at Cambridge for that purpose) we challenge and conjure them as they will one day answer for this slander and oppression, that they declare and prove what those *Misdemeanors* are; which if they doe, the shame and guilt will be ours: if not (as we are confident they cannot) we must appeale herein from these unjust Judges to the impartiall Tribunall of the righteous Judge of Heaven and Earth, who knowes our integritie, and to whom we submit our selves and cause, Humblie beseeching him not to lay this Sin to their charge. For though for our many sins against him we may justly receive at his hands, heavier judgments then these: yet our Innocence will plead *Not Guiltie*, to the face of any Man who shall object against us any Civill *Misdemeanors*, whereby we can more justly be deprived of our Fellowshipships then any free Subject in *England* of his fee Simple, if they please to say he is guilty of *Misdemeanors*.

And as it hath pleased our gracious Master (whose Ministers we are) to make us examples (though but of suffering) to the rest of our Brethren: So we hope he will continue unto us his grace of *humiliation under his mightie hand*, as an earnest of his *exalting us in due time*: And in the interim, that he will lay no more upon us, then he shall be pleased to strengthen our infirmities to beare: And that he will still preserve unto us a *good conscience*, that whereas our persecutors *speak evill of us as of evill doers*, they may be *ashamed that falsly accuse our good conversation in christ*.

F I N I S.

Errata. Pref. p. 7. l. 28. read admitted. Page 4. lin. 13. read University Plate.







